

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

United States Navy.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act making appropriations for the Support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; that is to say:

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their officers and Clerks in addition to the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the fifteenth day of December last six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to one machinist, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, including four hundred dollars short appropriated for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of one clerk, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For one additional clerk, employed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, including all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters; for expenses of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thirty thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the Surgeon General's office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Quartermaster General's office, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the War Department, including all the subordinate offices thereof, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and a draftsman, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowances to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, and candles, two thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to Clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For repairing building and yard of the General Post Office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to extra clerks in the General Post Office, since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand and eighty-eight dollars and six cents.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of two additional clerks in said office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, including part of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing the President's House, under the direction of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and

clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery, and for allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of nine members of the Legislative Council of the Michigan territory, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the Legislative Council of the Michigan territory, three thousand and thirty-two dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, including the printing of the laws of said territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas territory, nine thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of thirteen members of the Legislative Council of the territory of Florida, estimating twenty-eight days, at three dollars per day each, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, including travelling expenses of the members, and printing the laws of said territory, two thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

For procuring and placing three buoys on the bar near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three hundred dollars.

For building a light house on Baker's Island, near Mount Desert, in the state of Maine, in addition to the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, made on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For placing a buoy at the mouth of Scuppernon river in North Carolina, in addition to the appropriation of forty dollars, made on the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and forty dollars.

For placing a buoy at the entrance of Beaufort, in North Carolina, eight hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the amount carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

For the Public Buildings in Washington City, for the year one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-five, eighty thousand dollars.

For repairs made to the fire engine and hose, for the use of the Public Buildings, and for keeping the same in repair, one hundred and ten dollars.

For improving the Capitol Square, one thousand dollars.

For paving the footway in front of the public grounds on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the capitol and the Navy Office, and for placing stone steps at the several entrances of the Navy Office, six thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For levelling, graduating, and improving the President's Square, five thousand dollars.

For stationery and books, for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For bringing to the Seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For surveying the Public Lands of the United States, including the services of three commissioners and a surveyor, appointed to value the lands, between Roberts and Ludlow's lines, in the State of Ohio, one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty cents.

For the salaries of the Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, and of the Charge des Affaires at Stockholm, in the Netherlands, and at Lisbon, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of Ministers to London and Madrid, and for Charge des Affaires at Lisbon and at Paris, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the salaries of Ministers, or Charge des Affaires, who have been, or may be appointed to the Governments on the American continent, to wit: Colombia, nine thousand dollars; Chili, nine thousand dollars; Mexico, nine thousand dollars; Buenos Ayres, four thousand five hundred dollars; Guatemala, four thousand five hundred dollars; and Brazil, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of a Minister to Mexico, and to Charge des Affaires at Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of Agents of Claims at Paris and London, four thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of Intercourse with the Barbary Powers, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, one-half the salary of the Secretary, and half the contingent expenses of the Commission, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioner, Agent, and Surveyor, and their contingent expenses, sixteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his Agent, or Attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay,

out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum or sums of money, to which any person, or the legal representatives of any person, may be entitled, by virtue of the act authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States, approved the twelfth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, upon such person, or his or her legal representatives, complying with the requisitions of that act.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, Feb. 25th, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.
On the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at Halifax, he was met by a deputation from Raleigh, consisting of Chief Justice Taylor, Gen. William Polk, Gen. Daniel, Gen. Williams, and Maj. Stanly; when Chief Justice Taylor addressed the General as follows:

General La Fayette: We are sent by the Governor to offer you a warm and affectionate reception in the State of North Carolina. Associated as your name is with that of the beloved father of our country, not less in the dark and dismal nights of the Revolution, than in the periods of its glory; we cannot but greatly rejoice at your arrival among us; that you may receive the grateful salutations of a free people, some of whom have witnessed your generous exertions in their cause, and all of whom have been accustomed to connect your name with whatever is just and elevated in sentiment, or praiseworthy and beneficent in conduct.

Consistently devoted as your life has been to the cause of rational liberty, and liberal institutions in two hemispheres, it must be a source of the purest gratification to you to survey in this, that fabric of political freedom which has grown up and flourished under the practical operation of principles, for which you have made so many sacrifices; to witness the powerful effects of a just government in expanding the moral energies of man, and laying deep the foundations of his happiness.

We rejoice, General, that after an interval of nearly half a century, you see the sons of those in whose cause you fought and bled, in the tranquil enjoyment of all those blessings, deeply sensible of their value, and firmly resolved to transmit them unimpaired to their children; and although in your long, extensive tour through our country, you will of course, see different degrees of improvement, and find some of our sister states more happily situated to give you a reception suited to the universal estimate of your worth, yet amid the thousands who hail your arrival, there are none to whom it affords higher satisfaction than to our fellow-citizens. Nor can a mind like yours view with indifference the improvements made in the state, since your former journey through it to join our army in the most hopeless crisis of the struggle. You will now see smiling villages and cultivated fields, and an industrious population, where before an almost trackless forest overspread the country. You will see a nation of farmers, unobtrusively cherishing the domestic virtues, practising that of hospitality in its primitive purity, and gratefully feeling that a more fit occasion for its exercise never can occur than in welcoming to their hearts and firesides, the last surviving General of the Revolution, their venerable and beloved fellow-citizen, LA FAYETTE.

THE INAUGURATION.

On Friday last, the interesting ceremony of investing Mr. Adams with the important powers of the presidency of the United States drew multitudes of persons to Washington, most of whom, however, could witness nothing more than the mere parade of the military out of doors. We reached the capitol about 11 o'clock and found almost as many retiring as were advancing, in consequence of the immense crowd in the galleries, and it was with considerable difficulty that we were enabled to procure a good position.

During the morning, the fair were introduced on the floor in complete swarms—and the magnificent dresses of foreign ministers and American officers continually attracted the eye in every direction.

About the appointed time, Mr. ADAMS entered the house attended by the various officers of the day and in the order laid down by the arrangements, and was immediately conducted by one of the marshals into the speaker's chair, whence he read, with the utmost temour of his hands, his inaugural address. After he had progressed pretty well with the address, his agitation so much abated as to be scarcely perceptible, and he became quite animated at the conclusion—which was received with a general and rapturous applause from the audience, continuing we suppose for more than five minutes. He then descended from the chair, and, in a very loud and distinct voice, took the following oath (which was administered to him by chief justice MARSHALL):

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully

fully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

Having received the congratulations of hundreds on the floor, he left the house, and was escorted by the military to his mansion, which had been thrown open to the reception of visitors.

The day ended, as it began, with harmony; and we know of no serious accident that occurred. A ball was held at night, which is said to have been uncommonly splendid.

While Mr. Adams was reading that part of his address which refers to the subject of internal improvement, Mr. CLAY, who had before remained in a fixed posture, in a chair, was observed repeatedly to give a low assenting nod.

Alexandria Herald.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

Yesterday, at the appointed hour JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the Oath of Office, as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following Inaugural Address:

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government instituted by it, should invariably and sacredly be devoted:—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of the constitution, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished, as effectually as under any other Government on the globe, and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the ex-

penditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of man upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes, by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time, looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is without a dissenting voice, that can be heard. That the will of the people is the source and the happiness of the people, the end of all legitimate Government upon earth.—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other.—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war.—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden, of taxation.—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.—That the freedom of the press and of

religious opinion should be inviolate.

That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation and union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds.—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the

regular armed force has been reduced, an its constitution revised and perfected, the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peacefully acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of the hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African trade in slaves, in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnitude and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived thousands of years after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same progress of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which has resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favour, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

We understand that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were yesterday consented to by the Senate:

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

Alex. H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.

We understand, also, that Mr. Poinsett, of the House of Representatives, was yesterday nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico. Intelligence.



Salisbury, March 22, 1825.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White, I have read in your paper of the 1st inst. a review of the presidential vote, and particularly the strictures you have bestowed upon the conduct of the North Carolina delegation in relation to the Crawford the first one or two ballottings, and then come over to the choice of the state. This assertion I cannot directly disprove, because to do so would require me to prove a negative; and you have not afforded me the opportunity of repelling it by a cross-examination of your own testimony, because you have exhibited none. For this omission, your best, and doubtless your only reason, is that you have none. However easy it may be, at any time to assert groundless charges against any man, either public or private, and however safe and popular it may be in times of electioneering commotion, yet the time has past when the public, or even your subscribers, will be satisfied with unwarranted and unwarrantable denunciation of men or measures. A lucid interval begins now to succeed the epidemic phrenzy of 1824, and the people are ready again to converse with fact and reason: as one of those who depend in part upon your paper for a knowledge of current politics, I request you to state precisely what you know in regard to the charge you have made against some of our Members of Congress; or if you depend upon the opinion of others, let us know distinctly and certainly by whom it is understood that our representatives did entertain the views imputed to them in the paragraph above quoted. It surely cannot be unreasonable to require of you to vindicate a proposition which you voluntarily assert or adopt.

By the way, as you have thought proper to say to two of our members, who voted for Jackson, "well done good and faithful servants," and as I and some others are a little sceptical as to their merit, will you in your next paper afford us some clear and convincing evidence, that in the vote which they gave they thought more of the people's rights than of the people's votes—without some such evidence there is at least doubt enough to "hang" a jury. To conclude, sir, since much of the demerit of these gentlemen appears, in your view, to consist in their disregard of the "right of instruction" vested by the spirit of our constitution in their constituents, I take leave to submit to your consideration the following queries:

As I am at liberty to suppose an event that may happen, I will take the care that in a competition for the presidency, each of the three candidates shall get the entire vote of eight states of the Union—under such circumstances, ought the representation from the several states to adhere strictly and firmly to the vote of their constituents—or what course should they adopt?

Suppose yourself a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the county of Rowan; and it was proposed to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the road from Salisbury to Charlotte; and that your constituents should unanimously instruct you to vote for raising this sum by a direct tax on Turpentine (the burden of which would of course fall entirely on the eastern counties) would you obey their instructions?

Is not the man who can prevent a mischief, and does not prevent it, equally guilty with him who perpetrates it?

I am well aware that the demagogue cant of the day will furnish much to say upon the subject derived from the spirit of our government, and the philosophy of our constitution; but I wish for specified, particular answers. You urge the "vital importance" of the doctrine, and, of course, will best evade an opportunity to establish it in the way of fair argument. I look upon it as employed to mislead and inflame the people, and therefore am desirous, as far as I can, to explode it. Should I succeed, I shall rejoice in being the instrument of procuring the triumph of truth over chimeras and delusion—if on the other hand, my eyes should be opened to see the force and propriety of the principle, I shall find much satisfaction in admitting a more respectful opinion than I yet entertain of the politics of the people's men. Unless your paper is occupied by the insertion of more profitable matter, I hope you will devote some portion of it to the discussion which I invite.

CONGRESSMAN INCOG.

March 2nd, 1825.

Our correspondent "Congressman Incog," seems to have taken upon himself the task of sustaining the late delegation from this state in Congress, in their course on the Presidential question. Whether he will find himself equal to it, has yet to be shown: invectives are not proofs. The zeal of "Incog" would indicate him really to be what his signature implies—

a congressman behind the bush; but then again, he writes with rather more ingenuity than we are accustomed to see from that quarter.

We can assure the "Congressman Incog" that he shall not find us averse "to establish by fair argument," at our convenience, the doctrine against which he appears to have such an hostility, namely: that Members of Congress are responsible to their constituents for their conduct, and that they are bound, from the very nature of their office, to attend to the wishes and voice of their constituents. We, however, deny the right or reasonableness of "Incog's" addressing to us a series of questions, even calling for names, on this, or any other subject; questions are not arguments, though they may be offered as such by those who have no better. We shall, nevertheless, on the present occasion, so far gratify our correspondent as to answer two or three of his questions: first premising, that in our former remarks, we asserted nothing concerning our late delegation, more than what was the general talk, and what was understood on all sides to be the course they had marked out to themselves. If "Incog" wishes to be more "precisely" informed on the subject, we advise him to address his inquiries directly to the 11 gentlemen themselves, who have recently given convincing evidence, that they despise the voice of the people, as much as he can possibly desire.

"Congressman Incog" puts to us a question, bottomed on the supposition that each of the 3 candidates should have received 8 states—he asks, "under such circumstances ought the representation from the several states to adhere strictly and firmly to the vote of their constituents, or, what course should they adopt? When he read this question in the late debate in Congress, if he had looked a little further, he might also have seen the proper answer. In reply, we say, there is a medium in all things. On the occurrence of so improbable an event, as supposed by the question, an obstinate adherence, each to his own man, would have the effect to defeat the provisions of the constitution itself. Even foreign ministers and generals, under some circumstances, are permitted to depart from their instructions. We would, at least, give the same latitude to members of congress. But mark the reason of the thing: before they are justifiable in departing from the will of the people, they should first have made use of their honest exertions to carry this will into effect.—Now we put the question in our turn. Did the 11 members from North-Carolina use their honest endeavors to accomplish the will of the people, as declared to them by the vote of November? or did they not, from the very first move, set the voice of the people at defiance? They had no chance of a *salvo* by a subsequent ballot.

We collect from the next question of "Incog," how absurd he considers the conduct of the people of North-Carolina, in voting against the caucus candidate. He strictifies the people of Rowan in order to suppose a very unlikely thing, viz: that they should unanimously instruct a representative to vote for a tax on the turpentine of the east, to build a road in the west, and then asks, "Would you obey such instructions?"—Without hesitation, we answer No! we would not; but we will tell you what we would do: we would say to our constituents, "You require me to do a thing which I consider wrong and in the highest degree unjust; it, nevertheless, is your declared will that it should be done. Now, inasmuch as I cannot conscientiously comply with your wishes, I here resign my seat in order that you may choose some other person." This is the course that those two distinguished republicans Wm. B. Giles and Gov. Stone pursued, and, in our opinion, it is the course every true republican, under similar circumstances, ought to adopt. If you will not truly represent your constituents, resign your seat, and give them an opportunity of electing some person who will represent them.

Does "Incog" by his next question, mean to intimate that our late members set at defiance the voice of the people, in order "to prevent mischief?" If so, it is truly a modest insinuation, and worthy of the cause. In turn, we ask a question, Is it reasonable to suppose that the 11 individuals alluded to, have more sense and patriotism than all the people of North-Carolina? As to the other two members, we did not make use of the quotation attributed to us by "Incog," it is extorted praise from himself.—We intimate that they acted on the true republican principle; we judge of acts, and leave it to "Incog" to pry into motives.

In the course of these remarks, the word *people*, perhaps, occurs oftener than may suit the taste of our correspondent; it may appear to him as "the demagogue cant of the day," but in this he is not alone. The very name of the *people* has often before now, made tyrants tremble on their thrones; and it is not at all surprising that the friends of Caucus should dislike the word. They practice on the principle that the people are not capable of choosing a president for themselves, but must have one recommended to them—or, in other words, chosen for them.

But notwithstanding "Incog" and those whom he defends, may brand the doctrine, that "Representatives are bound to attend to the will of their constituents," as "demagogue cant," it is some consolation that they cannot *cavens* the people out of their opinions, though they have out of their votes.

It is some consolation, too, that among these "canting demagogues," we find the names of such men as Clinton, Madison and others, as celebrated for patriotism as they are for wisdom. With a promise on some fit occasion to resume

this subject, we will, for the present, close these remarks with an appropriate extract from the message of Governor Clinton, to the Legislature of New-York, delivered in January last: "Our civil and political institutions are derived from the wisdom and exist in the will of the people, the source of all rightful authority and of all legislative sovereignty. Conceiving it to be the duty of public servants, entrusted with power and authority by the people, to consult the wishes as well as the interests of their constituents, it is my earnest desire, and shall be my favorite object, to recommend that course, and to pursue that policy, which may prove the most gratifying to the community." &c. Think ye that this great statesman would have acted as did the 11 from North-Carolina, had he been placed under similar circumstances? No, never!

Melancholy!—We learn that, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Jesse Young, his wife, and two children, (the oldest 9, the other 7 years of age) and a young woman aged about 20, while attempting to cross the Mayo river, in Rockingham county, in this state, were all drowned! Their bodies were afterwards found, having floated some distance down the river.

This melancholy catastrophe swept from mortal existence nearly a whole family, at a moment when they were contemplating the social pleasures of a visit to their friends.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. John Long, late a Member of Congress from this District, in his last circular, declares, that such was his dread of the Presidential question coming before Congress, that he was ready to yield his support to any nomination, that a majority of the republicans in caucus might agree upon. How is this? He was willing to be ruled by a majority of caucus, but he puts at defiance the voice of a majority of the People of North Carolina! Is this republicanism?

Q?

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On Monday, the 7th of the present month, Dr. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina, arrived safely at home, from his tour to Europe. On the following evening, the students of the University, for the purpose of expressing their joy and satisfaction at his safe return among them, had the three buildings brilliantly illuminated. During the illumination, having formed a line, they proceeded with their band of music to the President's; and after having heard his address, escorted him to College, there to view the splendid preparations made for his reception. The scene was grand beyond description. I could not but view with great delight the illumination of the first story of the south building, which was a representation of the Pyramids of Egypt. Its elegance and brilliancy, I would venture to assert, has not been surpassed by any thing of the kind that ever happened on the continent of America. There was nothing in its whole appearance, that could not be called truly sublime. After having viewed, for some time, the beauty of the scene, the President was escorted back to his dwelling, by the students, where they left him for the night.

A TRAVELLING SPECTATOR.

The late Boston papers announce the death of another venerable Patriot of the Revolution, John Brooks, past Governor of the state of Massachusetts. He departed this life, at his residence in Medford, on Tuesday morning, in the 73d year of his age, after an illness of only a few days, produced by the prevalent cold.

Married.

In July last, Mr. Robert Foster, merchant, of Lexington, N. C. to Miss Sarah Gaither, of Fredell county.

On Thursday, the 6th of January last, by John March, Esq. Mr. John H. Roberts, to Miss Sally Smith, of this county.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Moore, James Gwyn, Esq. of Wilkesborough, N. C. to Miss Jane Dickerson, daughter of Col. Martin Dickerson, of Grayson Court-House, Va.

In Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Thursday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, Mr. Edwin Alexander, to Miss Susan Clark.

Windor Chair Making.

JOHN COOPER adopts this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity in general, that he has comin need Windor Chair and Bedstead Making, in the house lately occupied by Charles Biles, dec'd. on Main-street, east of the court-house; where he is prepared with a good assortment of timber, which he will work up into chairs and bedsteads; and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who is disposed to buy work in his line of business. He flatters himself that, from his long experience, he can furnish as good work as any man in the country: a fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. He has received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions for chairs and bedsteads, and intends to keep pace with all the changes of fashion. He will keep on hand an assortment of chairs, bedsteads, sofas and easy-chairs. He will attend David-on, Fredell, and Cabarrus county courts; where he will sell low for cash, or a short credit. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Salisbury, March, 1825.

5154

Concord Bible Society.

THE Annual meeting of the Concord bible society, will be held in Concord in Cabarrus county, on the last Wednesday in March, 1825. It is expected that a general attendance will be given, &c. A. C. McREE, Sec'g.

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office

By Saturday's Mail.

The following nominations, made to the Senate by President Adams, have been confirmed: Henry Clay, secretary of state; James Barbour, secretary of war; Joel H. Poinsett, minister to Mexico; Alexander H. Everett, minister to Spain; W. C. Somerville, (of Baltimore,) charge des affaires to Sweden; Jeremy Robinson, the same to Brazil; J. M. Forbes, the same to Buenos Ayres; and Roger Jones, adjutant general of the United States.

Samuel L. Southard, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed to take charge of the Treasury Department, until Richard Rush (late appointed Secretary of the Treasury) shall return from England.

The injunction of secrecy, has been removed from the confidential proceedings of the Senate, so far as regarded the vote on the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State. To gratify public curiosity, we publish the vote, which was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogny, Chandler, Cha. E. Clayton, D'Wolfe, Dickerson, Edwards, Gailard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes of Maine, Johnston of Louisiana, Kane, King of Alabama, Knight, Lloyd of Md. Lloyd Mass. Mill, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Van Dyke—27.

Nays—Messrs. Berrian, Branch, Cobb, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes of Miss. Jackson, McVane, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, William—14.

The Post Office law, passed at the last session of Congress, is published at large, in our last Washington papers. It is of unusual length; we shall, consequently, be obliged to divide it—a part in next week's paper, and the balance the following week.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 22.

A young woman of this county, only sixteen years of age, was a few weeks since, safely delivered of FIVE living children at one birth! they are all of good form, in good health, and likely to do well.

We learn from a respectable source, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that since the Liberator BOUTWELL arrived in Peru, a deputation from the Kings of France and Spain has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme Command in South America, and to put on a Crown—those Powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

National Journal.

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.

Salisbury, March 21, 1825.

50

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kind of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

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Carriage Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in that town on Main-street, opposite Mr. Hargrave's store, where he will be glad to receive orders in the Carriage Making Business: all kind of repairs will be done on short notice, and liberal terms.

Windor Chair Making

Will also be carried on by him in the above named shop, in its various branches, and most moderate style.

All orders, in either Carriage Making, or Windor Chair Making, will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's most humble servant,

631 NATHAN BROWN.

Lexington, Davidson co. Feb. 25, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

SURR COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, Spring term, 1825.

Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hud-peth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

RUNCOMER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt60

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable Goods, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of Books, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount.

P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, March 14, 1824.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersoll's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	Balentine on limitations
Field's Blackstone	Starkie on pleading
Bingham on infancy	Hoffman's practice
Chitty on bills	Powell on contracts
Phillips on evidence	Montague on partnership
Cooper's equity	Roberts on fraud
Roberts on fraud	Toller on executions
Roper on legacies	Bay's reports
Bay's reports	Barnwell & Alderson
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Good's study of medicine
Edinburgh dispensatory	Herbesdeen's commentaries
Will on Philip	James' burns
Hall on disorders	Thompson on varioloid
Pharmacopoeia of U. S.	Chapman's Therapeutics
Fewell's companion	Sander's on the ear
Miner & Tully	Sander's on the eye
Armstrong on typhus	Shaw's on diseases
Fordyce on fever	Dorsey's surgery
Hateman's synops	Bell's surgery
Willan on the skin	Ricketson on health
Barton's materia medica	Swedawson's syphilis
Medical histories	Bichat on membranes
Hamilton or mercury	
Chemical catechism	
Hamilton on females	
Thomas' practice	

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
do. rise and progress	Clark on promises
Willson on sabbath	Palpit made free
Song of Solomon	Smith's theology
Wright and Hawies	Faber on prophecies
Buck's dictionary	Edwards on affections
Saint's rest	Life of Brenard
Jenks devotion	Martin's memoirs
Jay's sermons	McEwen on type
Christian morals	Christian perfection
Relany's works	Life of Scott
Scabury's sermons	Josephus' works
Public hymns	Moral instructor
Brown's concordance	Scripture history
Christian world	Brown's divinity
Psalms and hymns	Marshall's sanctification
Ridgely's divinity	Gaston's collections
Golden treasury	Drelicourt on death
	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infancy	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Pre-St. Roman's well	Blair's philosophy
minula	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. works complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennet's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cooper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memo.	Orator's guide
random book	History of England
Pleasant companion	American distiller
Hajji Baba	Spey wife
O'Halaran	Young's night thoughts
Hogg's perils of women	Guthrie's geography
Modern chivalry	Smith's Thucydides
Zimmerman on solitude	Parks' travels
Franklin's works	Conversations on chem.
Narrative of a soldier	istry
Self knowledge	" on philosophy
Life of B-naparte	American gardener
" of Washington	Kirk White
" of Decatur	Goldsmith's Greece
" of Perry	Tooke's pantheon
Cowper's poems	Scenes in Europe
Vicar of Wakefield	Hieroglyphic bible
Devil on two sticks	Pope's essay
Marriage ceremonies	Summers botany
Anecdotes	Goldsmith's works
Lady of the lake	Sterne's works
Practical hints	Charles 12th
Advice to the teens	West's letters
Self cultivation	Robbin's journal
Milton's works	Jackson's book keeping
Ovid's art of love	Franklin's narrative
Campbell's poems	Wealth of nations
Phillips' speeches	Goldsmith's Rome
Paley's philosophy	Arabian nights
Human heart	Children of the Abbey
American orchardist	Sketch book
Natural history	Grimshaw's U. States
Gillie's Greece	Lady's preceptor
Memoirs of La Fayette	Mental improvement
Thinks I to myself	Park's travels
Lacon	Sacred geography
Redgauntlet	Confession of faith
Winter in Washington	Murray's grammar
Old England	Bibles
Smiley's geography	Testaments, &c. &c.
Baine's wars	6155

Brick and Stone Masonry.

FRANCIS GRAHAM, from the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, takes this method to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he is ready to execute any kind of work in the above line of business. He flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to any gentleman wanting brick or stone mason work done. He boards at Mr. Thomas Holmes', and will be thankful for any job in the above business.

Salisbury, March 17, 1825.

3152

N. B. Smoking chimneys remedied, effectually—or new ones built, that will never smoke.

Wanted,

200 bushels of Oats, delivered at White Hall, N. C. nine miles south-west of Charlotte, for which 35 cents per bushel will be given, by DAN'L GALLANT.

March 7, 1825.

3153

The Must.

TEMPERANCE.

Would you extend your narrow span,
And make the most of life you can;
Would you, when medicines cannot save,
Descend with ease into the grave;
Calmly retire like evening light,
And cheerful bid the world good night?
Let temperance constantly preside,
Our best physician, friend, and guide!
Would you to wisdom make pretence,
Proud to be thought a man of sense?
Let temperance, always friend to fame,
With steady hand direct your aim;
Or, like an archer in the dark,
Your random shaft will miss the mark:
For they who slight her golden rules,
In wisdom's volume stand for fools.

COTTON.

How old may Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For Phillis really has two ages.

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewel on;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phillis is but twenty-one.

Faint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night, astronomers agree,
The evening has the day belied,
And Phillis is some forty-three.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN GAZETTE.

ADMONITION.

The wand'ring bee on wanton wings,
The honey sips from many a pretty flower;
With fickle taste alternate brings
Its sweets from wildest bud and lady's bow'r.
Young man! the insect may its sport survive,
But there is poison somewhere in the hive.

Disunity.

Hymenial.—Some time since, in the Highlands of Scotland, an affectionate lover conducted his intended bride to the altar, to secure her for life. The marriage ceremony began, and proceeded with its accustomed regularity, until the fair one was asked this important question, "Wilt thou have this man for thy wedded husband?" to which, with much apparent sincerity, she replied, "No." The poor bridegroom was half petrified, and gazed upon her with astonishment; but no expostulation either from himself, from the minister, or from the friends of both parties, could induce her to alter her resolution. On being asked to explain the occasion of such unexpected conduct, she frankly replied, "that she had just seen a man whom she liked better than the person whom she was about to marry." This declaration soon bro't things to a crisis. The marriage ceremony was suspended; and as an immediate dissolution of partnership took place, the minister conducted the parties to distinct doors. The half bridegroom, rather disgusted with her conduct, than mortified at his disappointment, declared that his affections were alienated from her, and that nothing should induce him to take her for his wife, even if her resolution were to alter.

One of his friends, finding him in such good spirits, intimated that, as the supper was prepared, the priest still at hand, and many of the guests were in waiting, much time and expense might be spared, if he would return to the church, and conclude the ceremony with one of the bride maids. The hint was instantly taken, and the proposal made; and as the fair one had no objections, they immediately returned, got married, repaired to the house, and regaled themselves with the supper which had been prepared for the other, and partly at the expense of her friends. A few weeks afterwards, the deserter was married to "the man whom she liked better;" and both husbands meeting, shortly after these events, shook hands, and they have continued to live in friendship ever since.

The more married men you have,
The fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. Marriage renders man more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children; he is afraid to make shame their inheritance.

Philos. Dic.

Charity.—Many persons never give any thing in charity except when solicited. The truly benevolent seek out those who are in need; for objects the most unfortunate and most deserving suffer in silence, hiding themselves in obscurity, fearing to ask assistance.

Marriage Ceremony in Pennsylvania.

"You bromish (says old Squire Cabel to the bridegroom) "you bromish to hap dis voman for your life." Yes. "Unt you madam bromish to hap dis man for your husband." Yes. "Vell, I bronounce you to pe one flesh unt one preef. Unt now I pooblish de bawns of dis matrimony pefore mine frow Dolly, Harry, unt de rest of de shilders. Unt ash de skripture says, vat ish poot togedder, let no man poot asounder. Unt now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs,) *verish mine tollar?*"—[the fee of marriage in Pennsylvania.]

Mothers, see to your Daughters!

A Philadelphia physician, in a letter to a lady, on the deleterious effect of wearing corsets, has the following remarks:—"I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unincumbered with slabs of walnut, and strips of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand, in any tolerable degree, the terrible inflictions of the corset eight long hours every day. No other animal could survive it. Take the horset ox, and enclose his sides with hoop-pools, put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bed-cord, and demand of him labour. He would labour indeed, but it would be for breath."

Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, who lived about four hundred years ago, recommended himself to the confidence and affection of Cardinal Colonna, in whose family he resided, by his candor and strict regard to truth. A violent quarrel occurred in the house of this nobleman; which was carried so far, that recourse was had to arms. The Cardinal wished to know the foundation of this affair; and, that he might be able to decide with justice, he assembled all his people, and obliged them to bind themselves by a most solemn oath on the Gospels, to declare the whole truth. Every one, without exception; even the Cardinal's brother was not excused. Petrarch, in his turn, presenting himself to take the oath, the Cardinal closed the book, and said, "As to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient."

Gold.—We are informed that a few days since, a wood-chopper had the good fortune to find 29 guineas in the trunk of a tree, which he had felled in a piece of woods near this village. An auger-hole had been bored into the tree, the gold put in, and a plug driven after it. It must have been placed there many years since, as the out-side of the tree exhibited no marks of the process by which the singular deposit had been made.

Utica Sentinel.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland, to restrain the practice of drunkenness. It authorises the appointment by the County Courts, of two trustees, who shall have the care and management of the real and personal estate of each person, who shall be found by an inquest to be an habitual drunkard, the trustees to appropriate such part of the estate as is necessary, to the support of the drunkard and his family.

The following is supposed to be the etymology of the word *Lady*. It was at first *Deafidian*, from *Leay* or *Lav*, which signifies a *loaf of bread*, and *Dian* to serve. It was afterwards corrupted to *Lafdy*, and at length to *Lady*. So that it appears, the original meaning of the term implies, one who distributes bread.

Cotton Mather.

A gentleman at an inn having a very long bill of fare presented to him by the landlord, asked his name; "*Partridge*," said the landlord. "Indeed," says the guest, "I thought it had been *Snipe*, by the length of your bill."

"ALIBI."

During the late assizes at Lewes, a gentleman ignorant of the law, asked Mr. Sergeant Onslow, what was meant by an *Alibi*? It's *A lie by* which many a rogue escapes hanging, replied the Sergeant.

A DINNER JOKE.

A gentleman sent for the leg of a duck, the waiter brought him the wing of a chicken, which he said was very *fowl* play.

Quartering of the Moon.—A bill is before the New-York Legislature to divide the town of *Half-Moon*. This strange name for a town was derived from the ship in which Henry Hudson, in 1609, made his discoveries.

By Authority.

An Act making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, seven hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the pay and subsistence of officers and others, at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-three cents.

For provisions, three hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. For repairs of vessels, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement and repairs of Navy Yards, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, viz. at Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire, three thousand dollars; at Charlestown, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars; at New-York, sixty thousand dollars; at Philadelphia, twelve thousand dollars; at Washington, forty thousand dollars; at Norfolk, including the purchase of a tract of land for the extension and security of the Navy Yard at that place, thirty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, for the following purposes: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent; for traveling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to Navy officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary and fuel, to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; and to officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the Navy; for printing and for stationary of every description; for books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels and workmen's tools, of every description; for postage of letters on the public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coals and other fuel for forges, foundries, steam engines, and for candles, oil and fuel; for vessels in commission and in ordinary; and for no other object whatever—two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, for objects arising in the current year, and not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses; that is to say: fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationary, bed sacks, straw, extra rations to officers, and postage on public letters, fourteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages of contingent expenses for the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his Agent, or Attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

HENRY CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD.

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1824: Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

An Act making appropriation for the purchase of Books and Furniture for the use of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purchase of Books, under the direction of the joint Library Committee, for the use of the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purchase of Furniture for the New Library.

Approved, Feb. 25, 1825.

Mansion Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Turner, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and, in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assure them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted to comfort and health, and are superadded to the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlors by Travelling Families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call; it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and Market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Health Officer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1825.

Notice.

THE subscriber (in pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust to him executed by Jas. McRee, sen. of the county of Iredell, and state of North-Carolina) will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, at the residence of the said James McRee, the following property, viz:

The tract of land on which James McRee now lives, lying in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky river, which contains from 350 to 400 acres; this land is of as good quality as any in that section of the country, with a great quantity of first rate meadow land, 12 or 15 acres of which is cleared and in good condition. The whole of the cleared land is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises an excellent dwelling house and out houses of all kind in good repair. It is situated in a healthy section of the country, is well watered and would no doubt (if properly cultivated) as amply repay the farmer for his labor as any other place in our country.

Also, 10 or 12 very valuable *Negroes*, consisting of men, women and children; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; library of very valuable Books; two good Stills and vessels, &c. &c.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. M. HARGRAVE, Trustee.

Iredell co. N. C. March 12, 1825.

N. B. Any person who wishes to purchase any of the above property can do so at private sale, by making application to the subscriber.

W. H. Trustee.

Wanted,

A SMART, active young man, to attend to a store. One who has had some experience would be preferred. A knowledge of book-keeping, and the most satisfactory recommendations as to character, will be required.

S. F. PATTERSON & Co.

Wilkesboro', N. C. Feb. 25th 1825.

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on Charles F. V. Reeve, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGEWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGEWOOD.

CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

The China, Glass and Earthen-Ware business, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 231 King-Street, opposite the Merchants' Hotel, who has received, by recent arrival from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French Wares.

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses. Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c. suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10.

Smt55

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a negro man named Sam, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, aquiline nose, by trade a blacksmith; has forged papers, which he will use for passes; he was born and raised in Virginia, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his confinement in any gaol, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain possession of him.

SAM'L W. YONGE.

Wilmington, S. C. Feb. 29, 1825.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st of January last, a negro man, 27 years old next April, yellow complexioned, long straight nose, peeks up in his forehead, very hollow-footed; a straight well built fellow: had on a fine green broad-cloth close-bodied coat, a full'd cloth surtout-coat, a store-checked pair of pantaloons, a black fur hat, and a fine shirt. He had in his possession a forged pass. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I get him, shall have twenty-five dollars reward.

WILLIAM RIDGE.

February 23, 1825.

An Accommodation Passage

From Salisbury to Salem and back again.

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with springs, which the subscriber intends running, he forward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every Friday morning, before daylight, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 64 cents per mile; baggage at the usual rates. Application for passage can be made at the subscriber's House of Entertainment, in Salisbury; or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825.

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial mail stage body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

Dec. 13, 1824.

SAM'L LANDER.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good stick gig, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low. Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES L. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824.

Notice

IS once more given, to all owners of the Stage Road, and the last time it will be given to them; but it has been done so often that it has become perfect to them; but you may all rest yourselves well as used, that you may all look out to pay well for your not keeping the Stage Road in such repair as for the United States mail to be carried. But many will say *—the stage, it's nothing to me; let them get on as they can; I have got this to do, but can put it off longer, till the roads will get better. But this will not do any longer for me. This is warning to overseers, from Salisbury, in this state, to Mason's Ferry. I wish for no Gentlemen that wish the government well to be offended at it, &c.*

H. HARRISON.

3050

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson versus James Heie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Heie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, C. K.

Price adv. \$4.

Sam50

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall term, 1824: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless the aforesaid William Kerr appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demand to said complainant's bill judgment will be taken pro confesso, against him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. S. C. E.

651

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA. FISHER.

October 18, 1824.

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824.

1x

Printing of every description.

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.